

the report of Gen. Wrangel's recognition was authentic.

Today every London newspaper most vigorously supports the Lloyd George attitude. The Evening Standard says: "The British people will not submit to an object which they consider vital to their own interests or imperious to the maintenance of the independence of Poland; the overthrow of the Soviet Government, as an object in itself is neither."

"If France, for reasons of her own, feels that it is necessary to add another chapter to her long story of ineffective intrigue and inglorious military adventure against Bolshevism as Bolshevism, then she must go her own way. We cannot accompany her."

President Wilson is totally neglected in all the discussions here, officials side-tracking discussion of his note to the Italian Ambassador in Washington with the remark: "What's the use? The United States cannot participate any way."

The Premier's reference to America in his speech in the House of Commons Tuesday night was dictated by a desire to have the moral support of the United States in any settlement that is had. Now a settlement has gone glimmering. America's participation, militarily or otherwise, is recognized here as impossible.

President Wilson's note on the Russo-Polish situation reached John W. Davis, American Ambassador here, at noon yesterday, while Ambassador Davis was talking with the correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD and other newspaper men. Mr. Davis read the note to the correspondents, and while many of them believed it to be a new move to refuse to comment on it.

It was learned, however, that the President's note embodied a policy quite different from that which Mr. Davis has advised Washington to follow. Indeed, it was said that the Ambassador has been guided in his recommendations to Washington not only by the Lloyd George concept of the problem, but by the advice of J. Butler Wright, counselor of the American Embassy here, who was in Petrograd with David R. Francis, then American Ambassador to Russia, and who is anything but wildly Russophobic.

On the other hand, it is believed here that Mr. Davis has been influenced by the French attitude. The British Ambassador in Washington, has spoken there that he has been influenced by and reflected the views of the Winston Spencer Churchill school more than that of Premier Lloyd George.

So far as the actual situation goes today, the latest note by George White, British Ambassador to the Soviet Government, blaming the Poles for the armistice delay, again calls the attention of Premier Lloyd George to the declared French policy of supporting the Poles, under the guise of guaranteeing against the French, for ultimate peace terms for Poland which it will be impossible for either Great Britain or Poland to accept.

Premier Lloyd George, commenting on the action by the British "Soviet" Council which, on behalf of the labor movement, is urging a general strike to paralyze the Government in the event of war against Russia, says that everything now depends on the Minsk terms by the Bolsheviks.

"You have stood out for a square deal for Russia," the Premier said writing to the council. "I presume that now you will stand out equally strong for a square deal for Poland."

The laborers are meeting to-night, and will continue their session to-morrow. It is regarded as possible that they may modify their stand, as John R. Clynes, Labor member, indicated in the House of Commons last night.

Partisans of the Premier emphasized the correctness of the news in THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD yesterday when it said that the "Soviet" had placed a sword in Lloyd George's hand. More, they asserted that he is ready to fight the Bolsheviks provided the British nation is ready to support him. However, as has been stated in these despatches, British opinion is not willing to support him in a war under such conditions as exist at present.

The Premier has always maintained that a real victory of Poland by the Bolsheviks means war. The general British approval of his speech of day before yesterday encouraged him to believe that he could master the British people behind him in the event there was a real violation of Poland, despite the fact that the pacifist portion of his programme commanded the greatest support.

U.S. ACTION UPSETS PARLEY WITH REDS

French Recognition of Wrangel Also Acts as Veto to Proposed London Conference.

IN LINE WITH COLBY NOTE

America Committed to War to the Death on Bolsheviki—Moral Aid for Poland.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD, WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Committed to a programme of war to the death against Russian Bolshevism, the United States Government is tacitly approving the French recognition of the de facto government of Gen. Baron Peter Wrangel in southern Russia. This Government, however, will not follow the French example.

While State Department officials refused to make any admissions concerning action by the French Government which has created an international sensation, official confirmation from the French Foreign Office of the recognition of Gen. Wrangel has arrived in Washington.

This action by the French Government in recognizing Gen. Wrangel is not based upon official circles, as it varies with the note addressed by Secretary of State Colby to the Italian Ambassador outlining American policy. While it is recognized that the position of the French Government might be made clearer if its recognition of Gen. Wrangel was accompanied by an expressed determination not to aid in the overthrow of the Soviet Government, to which the United States also is committed.

While there is no evidence of advance knowledge on the part of the French of the Colby note, or of any concerted action, the combination of the American note, French action and its approval by this Government, is looked upon as an effective veto upon any possible attempts on the part of the British Government to negotiate with the Soviet Government.

That there was such an intention is regarded as clearly evident by the proposals made by Lloyd George to hold a general European conference, and his presence in London, almost upon a diplomatic basis, of the Soviet representatives, Krasine and Kamenoff.

It is not believed possible that Lloyd George can proceed with this programme, no matter what peace dispositions are made at the Minsk conference between Poland and the Soviet Government, the diplomatic leadership, it is believed, has been wrested from the British Premier, and once more rests with a combination of the United States and France.

The declaration made by Premier Lloyd George that if the Soviet Government went out to challenge the United States, the diplomatic leadership, it is regarded as significant. The Government at Washington and the French Government have apparently decided that to discuss the motives of the Soviet Government is folly.

It is believed here that the purposes of the Russian Government in dealing with Poland are clear and that even if promises for the future are made, it will be with the usual Soviet determination of not keeping them.

Accordingly it is a war against the Soviets, a war that may not be carried on in the usual manner of nation against nation, but of civilization against a plague spot which must be quarantined as one method and possibly attacked as another.

Gen. Wrangel, it is understood, regards himself as the logical successor to Admiral Kolchak, whose Government received recognition from Europe and who was encouraged to place himself in a position to receive recognition by the United States.

While the French recognition of Gen. Wrangel is regarded as not implying any desire to partition Russia, the question of British recognition of the Baltic countries of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia remains an unsettled matter, nor is the status of the Ukraine in the present complication definitely understood here.

Plans of this Government to aid Poland have not gone farther than expression of moral support contained in the Colby note, and anything more definite will await the outcome of the situation that has been precipitated by the European events of the last few days.

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Another portentous factor of the situation, as here disclosed, and as the French see it, is the treaty signed with the Lithuanians by the Bolsheviks today, whereby the Lithuanians are relieved of all obligations in connection with the old Russian debt, and, as a result, receive as in the case of the Estonian people, a first payment of 4,000,000 rubles in gold in return for Sovietization, thus precluding assistance to the Poles from the Russian border States.

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Soviet Leader in Poland Behind Battle Front.

By the Associated Press.

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"In a year," he continued, "all Europe will be Bolshevik."

Warsaw newspapers publish interviews with soldiers, who declare the Bolsheviks are advancing their claims that they have come to exterminate the bourgeoisie and distribute the land among peasants. It is asserted they are pillaging manure, fanned by the wind, and other forcible enlist the men in the country and send them to the rear.

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ROME PRESS SCORES ATTITUDE OF FRANCE

Anti-Red Policy Breaks Accord of Allies on Russian Problem, Says Paper.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Aug. 12.—The acknowledgment by France of the Government of Gen. Baron Wrangel in southern Russia is the subject today of heated comment in the Italian newspapers.

The *Messaggero* says: "France places herself in opposition, we will not say at war, with Bolshevik Russia." The newspaper adds that Great Britain and Italy favor economic and political peace with Russia, and that the attitude of France breaks the accord of the Allies on the Russian problem and makes the situation worse.

"Russia," the newspaper continues, "accepted the Polish frontier as proposed by Great Britain and made conditions for the conclusion of peace with Poland strikingly resembling those imposed by France on Germany, but which, however, France is not willing to plan which France since the day of the armistice had been trying to work out in eastern Europe."

The *Idea Nazionale*, the Nationalist organ, says: "The French action, in the face of the London conference, fearing a return to the Russo-Franco-Polish policy which was organized by Frederick the Great and was a weapon in the hands of Bismarck."

The *Avanti!* says: "When France realized the Russians and Germans were coming into contact she lost her head and follows toward Russia the same policy of absolute blindness adopted against Germany in the war. The Italian efforts directed for six months to obtain pacification for Europe found an insurmountable obstacle in French intransigence."

The *Giornale d'Italia* says the French attitude breaks the accord between the allied authorities, each one of whom will not submit to allow black troops of the bourgeois republic to pass over her body.

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ROME PRESS SCORES ATTITUDE OF FRANCE

Anti-Red Policy Breaks Accord of Allies on Russian Problem, Says Paper.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Aug. 12.—The acknowledgment by France of the Government of Gen. Baron Wrangel in southern Russia is the subject today of heated comment in the Italian newspapers.

The *Messaggero* says: "France places herself in opposition, we will not say at war, with Bolshevik Russia." The newspaper adds that Great Britain and Italy favor economic and political peace with Russia, and that the attitude of France breaks the accord of the Allies on the Russian problem and makes the situation worse.

"Russia," the newspaper continues, "accepted the Polish frontier as proposed by Great Britain and made conditions for the conclusion of peace with Poland strikingly resembling those imposed by France on Germany, but which, however, France is not willing to plan which France since the day of the armistice had been trying to work out in eastern Europe."

The *Idea Nazionale*, the Nationalist organ, says: "The French action, in the face of the London conference, fearing a return to the Russo-Franco-Polish policy which was organized by Frederick the Great and was a weapon in the hands of Bismarck."

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